MEDICAL.

Cancer of the Tongue. A Case Resembling That of Gen. Grant Some ten years ago. I bad a serofulous n my right hand which gave me great tro be palete and a cugue, enting one and up to by solid food, in

bone and up to the left ere. I could not at any solid food, but subsided on liquids, and my tonger wan so far gone I could not talk. Such was my wretched, helpless condition the first of last Cerber 1881, when my triends commenced giving me Switt's Specific. In less than a routh the cathing places stopped and healing commenced, and the feer ful aperture in my check has been closed and firmly knifted together. A process of a new under its in progressing finely, and the tongule, which was almost destroyed, is being recovered, and it reems that nature is supplying a new tongule, the terms that nature is supplying a new tongule test talk so that my friends can regally understand me, and can also est would refer them to from John II. Textion, State Sanzier of this district, and to Dr. T. S. Braifford, of La Grange, Ga.

MISS, MARY L. COMER.

La Grange, Ga. May 14, 1885

La Grange, Ga. MRS, MARY L. COMER.

La Grange, Ga., May 14, 1885

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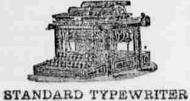
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Mus. FLIZABETH HARD, '4 Forwell Ave., Milwau-Lee Wis. saw, under date of Dec. 20th both

UNCLE SAM'S BIG MAIL.

AN OFFICIAL WHO GETS 50,000 LET-

HIS TEN THOUSAND CLERKS.

Busy Times at the Washington City. Postniller.

HOW THE MAIL COMES AND GOES.

The President of the United States receives daily an average of 50,000 letters, which, as a rule, are answered or their receipt acknowled on the day of delivery. To enable him to cope with with this vast correspondence, axys a writer in the New York San, much of which requires not simply a formal re-ply but considerable research and special knowledge, the Executive is furnished with about ten thousand clerks, who, for convenience, are divited into seven departments, according as their work has to do with our foreign relations, the Army or Navy. the Escal machinery of the Government the facai machinery of the Government, its internal relations, the postal service, or the administration of justice. The heads of these seven principal depart-ments are asked by the President to meet him once or twice a week at the White House, and form what is known as his Cabinet. At these conferences the more important business of the several departments is discussed, so that the work may be done promptly and harmoniously, and so well reguated is the system that it is not necessary for the President to see personally but a very small part of the Executive correspondence. Two or three sacks only, out of the tons of mail matter only, out of the tons of mail matter that is dumped every morning on the floor of the Washington city Postoflice,

goes to the White House.

All the departments have a mail room where the letters are received and sorted. In the larger departments these rooms have quite a postoffice look of their own, and exceed in the volume of husiness transacted the figures of many towns of considerable size. Here the sneks are opened and the contents dissacks are opened and the contents dis-tributed into trays or boxes which rep-resent the office of the Secretary and the different burcaus. When thus sort-ed the letters go to the chief clerks, who go through the pile, whether "confidential" or not. Heads of de-partments are not supposed to have any guilty secrets, and they certainly have not the time to read all the mis sives which come to them as confidensives which come to them as commen-tial matter. So the clerk rips open everything and many "confidential" letters drop into his waste basket. Communications on business matters the clerk tosses into wicker trays, and these are borne by messengers to the rooms having special supervision of the matter. If, however, the letter is seen to be important, it is sent up instead of down, and eventually may find its way to the desk of the Secretory, or even to the President. In the ordinary routine, however, a letter goes first to the City Postoffice, then to the department, and then, step by step, to the chief clerk of the bureau, the chief clerk of division, and the particular clerk who is assigned

Then in due progress the reply goes back, on thick white letter paper of official size, elaborately headed, and gathering endorsements as it proceeds, red marks and blue marks, numbers and dates, circles, squares and crosses, till it is finally signed, folded and mailed ngain. Necessarily there is some red tape, for unless a rigid system was fol-lowed there would be fatal confusion in a week in all the large Departments. These mysterious marks all have a meaning, as the careless or stupid clerk finds out soon enough, for by them every step is registered and a blunder

traced back to its source. The last hour or two of each office day in the Departments is devoted to finishing up the correspondence and signing it. The latter means great drudgery to the Secretaries and their responsible subordinates. Some days these officers sign their names for two hours as rapidly as they can write, with a messenger at their elbow to them sheet after sheet, and blo he signature as it is scratched off. Rarely are the contents of the letter noticed. It comes to the desk through the proper channels, and is assumed to correct. If not, the one who suffers by the error will be pretty likely to complain. Of course, the more important correspondence is treated more

And now the reply begins its travels. Again the department wagons, from the heavy red vans to the suspiciously neat carriages, convey the sacks to the city postoffice, where they are emptied and the letters harried from clerk to clerk. One arranges them in piles then the canceling stamp and the post mark are put on, and then the first rough distribution by States and chief cities begins. At the city postodias, also, a further distribution takes place to ease the strain on the railway postal clerks. About 20,000 postofices are located by the most direct railway lines, and letters are distributed for these lines, thus saving the railway clerks from a vast task that would have to be

done very quickly.

This postoffice is the third in the country in volume of 'business, though Washington is only the fourteenth city in population. This is on account of the enormous official mail that passes through Postmaster Coager's hands. During the fiscal year which on led June 30, 1885, the letters received were in excess of 25,000,000, or about 70,000 daily, and of this total it is estimated bout seventy per cent. goes to the De partments.

The refluent tide is even larger, for the outgoing delivery includes all the publications of the Government. Sta-tistics in this field would be staggering. They would be on such a huge scale that the figures would lose their meang. On some days, for instance, dur-ing the busy days of Congress, 2,000 rgs sacks, mostly of Executive docuents, will pass through the office the average for the summer months is 20,000 sacks a month. Much of this i registered for greater safety, so that the work thrown on the city force is

predigious. Exidently, then, the Washington Posteffice is a busy place. It is in a vite building, but the clerks agree to condone its contracted spaces, dingi-ress and vermin on an understanding with it that it won't tumble down dur-ing office hours. The Postmaster is a sen of Semior Conger and an active Republican politician. As a postmaster list recentlie good. The clerk in charge of the manipulation of the mail is Mr. Springer. He looks and acts much like General Francis A. Walker, and like General Francis A. Walker, and like that gentlemen, has a kaack at turning off business culcidy and well.

There are "crews" of men in the office of the time, night and day work days, suddays and holidays. One section works from 7 a m to 3 p.m., one from 3 to 11 p.m. and one from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

the outlying bureaus are hauled up is the rear of the office, and the mail landed out to them for distribution These vehicles are of every description, from heavy, red, circus-like vans to neat covered carriages, which have a strong suspicion of twilight and Sunexcursions about them. The heaviest mail generally goes to the Postoffice Department, due to the restolice Department, due to the reutine correspondence between the department and the 50,000 postmasters of the country. Each postmaster has occasion to write at least four letters until quarter to the department, thus involving a mass of 205,060 letters every ninety days, or more than 2,000 a day from this cause alone. Then there is from this cause alone. Then there is an equal volume of business in the Dend Letter Bureau, where all uncalled for, mistirected or unintelligible letter are sent. The other two departments that receive enormous malls are the In-terior and the Treasury. The mails for the Pension Bureau of the Interior tione often mounts into the thousands.
The great official mail goes out to the North and West at 10 o'clock at night, but as much matter as possible is sent at 4 o'clock to help the railway clerks. There are few busice spots than the postal cars on the 10 o'clock train be-

iween Washington and Baltimore. The Government mail consists almost entirely of scaled packages, so that lit-tle need be said of the methods of handling the lower grades of mail mat-ter. Some parcels go open, however, and these are handled in connection with newspapers, samples, shoes, horned toads, and other articles. The size of these parcels does not admit of a pigeon hole basis of dis-tribution. The clerks therefore stand in the arena of a mimic amphitheatre of labelled ponches rising about them in overlapping tiers, and toss the bun-dles into the gaping mouths of the sacks. It looks easy, but it is a special art. One calm, elderly clerk, who has spent a life shooting pouches, has a perfect aim. It is as beautiful to watch him as he pops the bundles into their versus heles as it is to see Dr. Cavar.

A JAPANESE OPERA.

Gerhardt at second base.

Synopsis of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado."

The characters in Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera, the "Mikado," which will be presented to-night for the first time in Washington at the Grand Opera-House, are in many respects the same as those in previous works by the same authors. As the Philadelphia Press says: "Mr. Gilbert is almost the only English author who has the courage to adhere strictly to one plan and turn out a new work each year based upon the same model and adhering rigidly to the principles of construction which he used in the be-

The motive, as in the other operal, is a slavish devotion to a sense of duty irrespective of the absurdities to which it leads. A synopsis of the action and a few verses of the score will enable the reader to form an impression of the piece, which has drawn crowded houses in New York ever since its first pre-

centration.

Ko-ko, having been sentenced to death for Ro-Lo, having been scatteneed to death for the awful crime of flitting, is reprieved, and instead of being executed himself, was ap-pointed lord high executioner, but a decree is issued commanding him to have an exe-cution within thirty days, even if he has to be the victim himself. In the following song he expresses his confidence that he will find a victim.

As some day it may happen that a victim must be found. I've got a little list—I've got a little list Of social offenders who might well be underground.

And who never would be missed—who never would be missed!

log laughs—
All children who are up in dates, and floor you with 'em flat—

He finds Nanki-Pa, who is desperately in ove with his ward, but who has been belove with his ward, but who has been be-trothed to a spinster Katiska, and conse-quently is in despair. Nanki-Po consents to be executed, as he cannot marry Year-Fora, the executioner's daughter. He is persuaded to marry and enjoy a month's honeymoon. Tem-Fom agrees, and with her three sisters is introduced in this little

Three little maids from school are we. Pert as a school girl well can be. Filied to the brim with girlish give, Three little maids from school:

Everything is a source of fun. (Chuckle.) Nobod's safe, for we care for none! (Chuckle.) Life is a loke that's just begun! (Chuckle.) Three little maids from school! Three little maids who, all unwary,

four from a ladies' seminary.
Freed from its genius tutelary—
Three little maids from school.

But Your From finds out that the widow of a decapitated man must be buried alive. This is more than her affection can endure, and she says:

i ste says:

Here's a how-de-do!

If I marry you,

When your time has come to perish,
Then the radion whom you cherish
Must be shaughtered too!

Here's a how-de-do! The Mikacha arrives and is informed by to Ko that his orders have been obsyed and but No. Mr. Po. hrs. been executed. Then it also overed that Nonki-Po was the Mikacha

is discovered that Admir Fo was the Mile-de's son, who had disguised himself as a minutel. Ke-Ke doupts a desperate rem-cey and proposes to Kalisha herself, in the following love eoug: On a tree by artiser a little tom-th fang Willow, titwillow, thwillow? And I said to him, "Dichy-bird, why do you

sit singing "Willow, titwillow, titwillow!"
Is it weakings of intellect, bride: "I orief,
"Or rather a tough worm in your little in with a sinke of his roor little head he replied, "Oh, willow, titwillow, titwillow." He slapped at his chest, as he sat on that

Single, Willow, titwillow, titwillow, "And a cold persuffaction bearangled his brow, "Oh, willow, titwillow, titwillow," The sobled and he sighed, and a guigle he Then is these himself into the billowy wave, And an eato arese from the subside's grave— "Oh, willow, titwillow, bitwillow;"

Now I feel just as sure as I'm sure that my Let Willow, titwillow, titwillow, That Twas blichted affection that made him

excluin, case the control of the con

Keristo accepts him and Naaki-Po, that of her out of the way, ventures to be rearrected, and receiving his father a blessing. il ends happily.
The characters, as usual, in Mr. Gübert's

The characters as usual, in Mr. Gilbert's plays, are complete contradictions of their prefersions. The executioner is as far as possible removed from blood-thirsdiness and would not harm a fly if he could help it. The Mikado has but one aim in life, to devise running punishments for all sorts of erims, and the rime Minister, who fills at the offices on Ka-Ko's staff, is a brilliant and sarcheste reflection of a class of officials who always prefered that they are anxions only for their country's good and careless of the bonor and profit which the office entries.

st. m.

The busiest time of the day for the was wenderfully helped. Two weeks d. Her been beneficial to my children. The businest time of the day for the morning mail is early in the morning. It coming mail is early in the morning. When the prediction of the day for the day for the day for the service of the decay in the morning. When the prediction is the day for the d

WHATS THE OTONY

What's the odds if you're wealthy or poor? The day shall surely arrive. When you're carried out through the open To go on your last long ride.

What's the odds if weak or brave?
The longest of days must emit—
Hide your name in the voiceless grave,
Without a farthing or friend. What's the odds whether earlify power. Their attend your destined way? It dies in the course of an hour, Like the rose of yesterlay.

What's the odds if on sea or land You'dle in want soil alone? With none to hold your trembling hand Or list to your parting gream.

What's the olds so your soul is pure? God seeft the sparrow full;

It's love is always mar and sure—
Frough to shelter us all.

Jones A. Joycit. Washington, Aug. 64.

A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

BY MRS. ANNA A. PRESTON. Farmer Nash fell ill late one winter

with a nervous affection that proved very, very difficult to treat. Winter melted into spring, and spring was blesseming into summer, when the tamily physician said to the unmarried daughter, Miss Caroline:

Your father thinks too much about himself. We must devise something o keep him interested and entertained. He is very fond of children. Haven't you some little relative you can invite visit you for awhile?"

"No," said Miss Caroline, "the family is deplorably destitute of children, but if I thought it would do papa any good I would make an effort to find a child semewhere, only, would it be right to take a child into this staid, quiet household? Why not?" said the doctor. "A

proper holes as it is to see Dr. Carver break glass balls or Ewing throw to child would make you all young So next day Miss Caroline put on her bennet and stepped into the cars on the New London Northern Road and

was carried away to a certain benevo-lent institution she had heard of where she asked if she could borrow a little "Why, certainly," said the matron, we have the brightest little thing here—she was sent from the city, and has only been here one day. She has no living relatives, and I am sure you

will soon become very much attached to her. "That is extremely doubtful," thought Miss Caroline, but she was really pleased with the dainty 4-year-old girl and went back home with her

old girl and went back home with her sitting on the seat by her side.
"You must be my own mamma, you are so good," said the child, looking up with her clear blue eyes into Mis-Caroline's face. "I'm so glad you have come after me. A great many nights I lie awake and think about it and wonder if my mamma will not come in the morning, but this morning I thought nothing about it. Wasn't it

When Mr. Downer, the veteran conductor, whom everyone along the line of that railroad knows and likes, came along taking up tickets, he said to Miss Caroline, whom he knew very well: "Whose little girl have you here?"
Before the lady could frame a reply that would satisfy the conductor and not grieve the child the little thing

spoke up for herself; Tm Etta, please, and I belong to this lady; she smy mamma, come back from heaven, where she's been gone eyer so long, to take care of me. Isn't

There's the postliential nuisances who write for antegraphs—
All recoils who have flabby hands and irritational control of the postliential of the postliential of the postlient of the postliential of the postliential nuisances who write some state of the postliential nuisances who will be some state of the postliential nuisances who write some state of the postliential nuisances who were stated in the postliential nuisances where the postli Do you intend to keep up that de lusion?

with 'em flat—
All persons who in shaking hands, shake
hands with you like that—
And all third persons who on spelling tete-atetes insist—
They'd mue of 'em be missed—they'd none
of 'em be missed:

It does no harm anymon and t

It does no harm, anyway, and I shouldn't want to give her any kind of a mental shock; she looks as if she was nine-tenths nerves already, and I fanc she won't be away from her mother very long," and the kind-hearted gen tleman went his way; but the next time he came through the car he dropped a bunch of arbutus into the child's thin hands that filled her little heart with a delight never to be forgotten.
"My first bunch of very own flow

she used to say long after in tell-Farmer Nash was delighted with the little visitor, having no idea she was prescribed as a medicine, and more than once he said to his good wife:

"It was the strangest thing, Caro-line fetching that little thing here. I never thought she was any ways fond of children, but she seems to think enough of this one.

Indeed they were all delighted with the little creature, and after she was quietly asleep at night they told over her quaint, pretty speeches. Every morning she asked almost the first thing on waking: "Am I to spend the day here to-day

again with the trees and grass and birds And when assured that she was she scemed perfectly happy and at rest. She couldn't be persuaded to go away at of sight of the house.

Why, grandpa, we might be on the cars before we knew it, you know, and never come back again," she said one day when Mr. Nash was coaxing her to ride with him to the mill.

She sometimes told about the fine houses in the city, but always ended by saving.

saying: "I like this house a great deal The great hay-field, with its butter cups and daisies, she declared better than the park, and one day she ex-What would the children think if

they knew I walk on grassalways here. They would 'spose 'twas heaven, we all love grass so One evening, sitting on the doorstep holding her pet kitten mill the stars came out, she said :

"Ch, armite, just look up and see the holes where the rain comes through," And one day after a shower she tensed grandma, as she called Mrs. Nash, to go out and wade in the pul-dies as she was doing. "I den't think it best," said the old

"I might take cold and be sick "Oh, well, grandma," said Eua, "It

believe this to be the same little girl to whom he gave the flowers." where he gave the flowers.

Etta turned pale, put the cup of milk
she was sipping on the table, and sat
down on her little chair. Pretty soon
ale said with a quivering volce that she
tried in vain to keep steady;

"Am I going in the morning? Please
don't shake me if I cry a just a little. I
have hid such a lively time."

have had such a lovely time."
"No;" said Grandpa Nash, emphatically, "you are not going at all.
You are to stay here and be my little Why, you've fairly cured me. 1 much as thought to

take a particle of modicine these three weeks. I had forgotten that I ever had been slek even, ever since

Mrs. Nash and Carolluo exchangel glancos of surprise.

"I can't help it," said grandpa; "you needn't have borrowed her if you hadn't a wasted to keep her.

"Th, we want to keep her fast errough," said grandpan.

"And we'll have her name changed and papers made out to morrow," said Aunt Caroline, and so they did .-Christian at Work.

WHERE IS CAPTAIN GIRSON? Enby's Hate and Pleture Waiting for Bim Twenty Years.

Special Officer John H. Garrison. now doing duty at the Nassau Bank, N. Y., is a veteran of the late war, and served in the One Hundred and Thirtyninth New York Regiment. He has a Confederate letter in his possession, now stained and time-worn, of which he gives a reporter of the Sua a very interesting history. "At the date of the fall of Richmond," says Mr. Garri-son, "I was temporarily detailed to the telegraph corps, and was one of the firs bluccoats that entered the Capitol. Or a desk in a sort of hallway near the meeting room, as I understood, of the Confederate Cabinet, I found the envelope and its contents, together with a telegraphic cipher code. They ap peared to have been laid down together. and forgotten in a hurried departure The seal of the envelope was broken, and the letter within had probably been read and replaced. I turned the cipher code over to my commanding office but forgot all about the letter. I proably put it, with letters from home, among my belongings, and never thought of it again. After my wife's death, I was looking over my paper and came across this letter. I hav never taken it from its envelope, and do not know what it contains. I have always hoped to be able to restore it to the man to whom it is addressed. If he did not meet a soldier's fate in the war or to his relatives. You shall be the first one to read it after a lapse of more

than twenty years."

The envelope was addressed, in a lady's fine, angular handwriting: "Captain Hart Gibson, care of Colonel William Presion Johnson, Aide-de-Camp to President Davis, Richmond, Va." Opening the mellow-hued envelope the president of the mellow-hued envelope the velope the reporter drew out a double sheet of time-stained foolscap. On the first sheet was written a letter, cover ing two-thirds of its surface. Its be ginning was as follows:

LEXINOTES, KY., March 19, 1865, My Damiro Hessaxie: Harf was six weeks cld yesterday. I should have written to you yesterday, but I was completely upon by the amountement of Ellen's engagement to Wil-tle Y.

Then the gossip of the neighborhood was given in a womanly, clinity way showing that the writer, who signed herself "Yours devotedly, Mary D. Gibson," and her family held an excellent social position, and were possessed of considerable means. Attached to the back of the double sheet, with lo of blue silk, were a lock of gold hair and the photograph of a pretty little girl, five or six years of age, attired with the primness of twenty years ago, with the primness of twenty years ago.
Over the hair and the photograph were
written, "Here are a lock of baby's
hair and a photograph of little Sallie."
Replacing its enclosure in the envelope, Mr. Garrison laid the little
packet, brimful of woman's love and
tender thoughtfulness, carefully away

in his drawer, and turned the key.
"There," he said, "it will stay until the rightful owner, or some one who survives him, appears to claim it. I wonder whether it will be the loving wife, the gallant Captain, the goldenhalfed Hart—I suppose a sturdy man now—or little Sallie that comes or writes to make the claim that I shall be only too glad to honor. The Sun is read and copied everywhere in the South, and perhaps an account of my memento of the fall of Richmond may reach some one of those that I carnestly hope may see it.

EMMA NEVADA'S WEDDING. The Ladies Who Will Act as the Prima Donna's Bridesmaids.

Dr. Raymond Palmer, the gentleman to whom Miss Emma Nevada (Wixom), the American prima donna, is to be married in Paris October 1st, is a surgeen by profession and resides in one of the London suburbs. One of his sisters is the wife of Carlo Miss Nevada's manager, and another is a vocalist, who has made quite a reputation in England and Southern Europe as Agnes Palmer. Dr. Palmer is 28 years of age and both he and his in-

tended bride are devout Catholics.
The wedding will take place at English Embassy in Paris—Dr. Palmer being a British subject—and after the civil ceremoney a second one will fol-low at the Church of the Passionist Pathers. A special clergyman will come from Rome to officiate at this ceremony—the same that came two years ago when Miss Nevada took her first communion and combraced the first communion and embraced the Reman Catholic faith. The four trideshaids are are fellow-pupils of the singer, who have been studying in Paris with Mine. Marchesi, Missea May Fifit and Nellie Everest of Phila delphia, Miss Morris, a beautiful little creature of Detroltand Mary Johnston creature of Petrolt and Mary Johnston of Washington. The best man will be Sig. Salvini, and among the ushers will be Mr. Henry F. Gillig, manager of the American Exchange in Europe and president of the American Exchange in Paris. Mrs. Mackay's two little boys and two bright, handsome lads, sons of Mrs. Chizzola, will also act as pages. The wedding dress will be of white, uncut velvet, which, with a large number of other elegant and claborate cosber of other elegant and claborate cos-tumes for receptions and other occa-sions, is being made by Worth, Instead of an engagement ring, Miss Nevada wears a bracelet locked on one arm and the doctor earries the key on his watel chain. The design is a five-barree gate with the fence of thay gold clasping around the arm. The posts and bars of the gate are studded all over with

"No," said the merchant to the re-erter, "we are unable to explain our cok-keeper's defalcation. He had no ad habits. We never suspected any thing wrong. He only ran one yacht but lets of people do that. Yes, I chink he owned five herses, but you wouldn't be any matter if you should die. You would be put in a bandful cesket, and they would cross your hands just so, and cover you all over with roses, and you would go stealght to heaven."

Every day she grow so fat and rosy that at last Miss Caroline said one day:

"I hardly think Mr. Downer would believe this to be the same little state."

Like the same little state.

"I him the owned five heaves, but you know a good many folks are fond of burses. He lived in a villa that be paid \$40,000 for, but we supposed that to bink. It was either \$900 or \$1,000. I think it was \$900, but you'll have to sak my partner to find our certainty.

"I hardly think Mr. Downer would be said to be the same little state."

Elected Trunscript.

Nervous Debilitated Men. You are allowed of restricted Men.
You are allowed of restricted for the days of
the use of Dr. Dye stockerated Vallate Belt
with Electric Sequencery Angliances, for the
speeds relief and permanent cours of Newyons
Debnity, less of Vitality and Manhoot and aldistrict from teachers. Also, for many other discases. Complete renteration to health, vigor
and manhood margadies! No figs is recurred. Hastrated paraphilat with full infermation, terms, etc., united free by addressing Veltale Belt, (No., Marshall, Mich.

"Alderney Dairy Wagnus." Presh Alderney batter, churned every morning and delivered in ½ B. "Ward" prints, the per B. Also cattage cheese, buttermilk and sweet milk, be, per qt. Croam, 35c per pint.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND

The Executive Munsian. residence of the President, known as the White Home, is on Fennsylvania avenue, well of the Treasury building. It is reached by the Avenue street care. The East room of the Mansion is open to visitors avery day except Similary. The grounds are tastefully had out with walls, frees afroiders, and foundating walks, trees, strubbery and fountains Walte, trees, strategy and formains.
Upon the lot immediately south a concert, open to the public is given every Saturday evening during the summer and early fall, from 5:30 to 7 o'clock, by the United States Marine Band.

The Supreme Court. The Supreme Court.

to Supreme Court of the United States occupies a room on the easiern side of the connecting building between the rotunia and north wing of the Capitol. It is very unostentations in its furniture and of limited scatting capacity, it was formerly used as the Senate Chamber.

Department of Justice. Bepartment of Justice is open every day, except Sanday, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and occupies the upper floors of a large Senecastone building on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Fifteen and a half streets northwest. The principal object of interest is the gallery of paintings of the Attorneysteneral of the Cutted States, which is in the Attorneysteneral of the Cutted States, which is in the Attorney-General's office

The Aqueduct Bridge. The Aquednet Bridge erosses the Potomae from the foot of Bridge street, West Washington, and connecting with the east to Arlington and Fort Meyer, on the Virginia bank.

Fort Meyer. Fort Meyer is situated in Virginia, a short distance northwest of the Arlington House. It is now a station for instruc-tion of officers and men in the Signal Service of the army.

Arlington.

Arlington.

The Arlington House and National Cemetery (open to visitors every day) are situated on the summit of a hill on the Virginia shore of the Potonac, affording an excellent view of Washington. It is about four unles from the Capitol across the Aqueduct bridge. The cametery comprises about 200 across and the bodies of nearly 15,000 solidiers from the tattle fields of Virginia and the hospitals at the Capital here repose. The Agricultural Department.

The Agricultural Department is between the Washington Monument and Smith-sonian Institution, near Twelfth street, on the line of the Belt Line cars. It on the time of the post line care. It is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a.m., to 3 p. m. It contains a museum seed and specimen rooms, etc., and is surreunded by grounds containing rare horticultural collections. The Botanical Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens are open daily from B a. m. to 6 p. m. They are situated at the foot of Capitol Hill, facing Feunsylvania avenue. The object of the garden is experimental in increditure, public information and the distribution of rare plants. The disposition of the collection is according to a geographical distribution. The strictly tropical plants occupy the central conservatory, and those of a semi-tropical nature are placed in the west range and wing, and all indigenous to countries lying toward the South Pole are in the east range and wing. During the summer the hardlest plants in boxes are ranged on either side of the main walk, and contribute materially to the heauty of the garden. In the centre of the lawn facing the conservatory is the Bartholdi fountain, which was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The the Centennial Exposition in 1870. The fountain, in full play, presents a beauti-ful effect, especially when reflecting the rays of the sun.

Mount Vernon is situated on the Potomac 15 miles below Washington. It can be reached daily except Sunday by the steamer W. W. Corcoran, which leaves Seventh street wharf at 10 e clock a. m. sharp, returning at 3:30 p. m. The mansion is situate on and eminence overlooking the river and is open to visitors. Near the foot of the incline which leads to the house are the tomas of George Washington and his wife. Martha, Hefore reaching them the runs of the old cault, which originally contained the remains of Washington, are pointed out by the guide. Meals can be obtained on the grounds. Mt. Vernon.

Squares, Circles and Statues, addition to the grounds attacked to the public buildings there are a number of beautiful squares and circles in the city.

LAPAYETTE SQUARE faces the White House, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteen-ami-a-half and Sixteen-and-a-half streets northwest. In the centre of this square is Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson. It is colossal and cost \$50,000. MUPTIERSON SOUNDS

s on Vermont avenue, between I and K streets northwest. The park is laid out in concrete walks, with shady trees and shrublery. In the centre is the bronze statue of Major-General James B. Mo-pherson, which cost \$23,500, and was erectedby the Army of the Tennessee. FARRAGUT SQUARE on K street, at the intersection of Seven

tenth street, at the intersection of Seven-teenth street. The walks are beauti-fully laid out and shaded. In the cen-tre is the colessal bronze statue of David G. Farragut, first Adminal of the United States Navy, executed by Mrs. Vinnic Ream Hoxie, Washington, B. C., 1850, by onlyin of University. 1850, by order of Congress, at a cost of \$20,000. ZUDICIARY SQUARE.

which lies at the head of Four-and half street, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest, is one of the largest in the city. The south pertion is or appled by the City Hall. The new Pension build-ing, where the Democratic lantigura-tion ball was held, is now in quirse of creetion on the north side of this square. RAWLINGS SQUARE,

BANTANOS SPINES.

IN New York avenue southwest of the State Department, is tastefully laid out with waites, shady trees, strubbery and rustle fountains. In the centre is the bronze statue of General John A. Raylings. It was creeted in 1874 and cost \$12,500. SCOTT SQUARE, the intersection of Massachusetts and filtone Island averages, contains the beargestatus of General Wittleid Scott. The General is represented in the full uniform of his rank, mounted on a war charger, at rest, and surveying the field of lattle. The stens forming the podestal are the largest ever quarried in this country. The total cost was \$20,000.

LINCOLN SQUARE

DEPOSIT ORGAN directed at the intersection of Connecticut, M. seachesetts and New Hampshire receives and Ninetersial and Petree's northwest. In it is the statue of Ran-Admiral S. F. Dupont in heroic bronze. He rest was \$17,200, erected by the Government. EHANKLAN EQUARM

is between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and I and K with an inorthwest. This square

was princhesol by the Coverament in below in solvetu section control of a five epclus, the waterfrom which lightly used for dending purposes at the Exem-tive Muzzles. The square is planted with a pleasing turiety of organizations, and should

VORBERNE ROUNTEE the Intersection of Mussichusetts and Meryingit regimes portleast, contains the colosist frames equisition slatue of Majoriteenal Nathaniel Greene, which cost (20,00).

WASHINGTON CHICLD,

t Twesty-third street and Pennsylvania average northwest, contains the eque-trian status of General George Wash-ington by Clark MHs, exceted at a cost of \$70,000. The statue was cost out of guns denated by Cougress. LCTMS: PLACE
is the small space to the south of the Mo nortal Lutherm Church, near the ear nor of Fourteemth street and Massachii

setts avenue morthwest. There is it statue of Martin Luther, erected it the Luther Status Association, in con-monomiton of the 400th anniversay of his birth. It cost \$5,000. THOMAS CIRCLE

is at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues and Fourteenth street. It contains the equestrian bronze statue of General George H. Thomas, creeted by the Army of the Cumber-land at a cost of \$50,000. PROPESSOR RENRY'S STATUE. Situated about 200 feet, north of the w

wing of the Santhsonian Institution feeing south, is the bronze status of Professor Joseph Heury, first secretary of the Santhsonian Institution. The status, which was unveiled in ISSL was erected by the Government at a cost of \$15,600. THE MARSHALL STATUS. Near the foot of the Capitol building is the bronze statue of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the United States, It cost \$40,000, and represents the sub-ject as scated in his gown and expound-ing the law.

THE PEACE MONEMENT. THE FFACE MONUMENT.

Near the western entrance of the Capitol grounds is the Monument of Peace, It was designed by Admiral Porter and erected from subscription started by him in 1865. It commenorates the officers, scamen and marines who fell during the late way. It is in marble and it cost \$23,000. The pedestal and platform, costing \$23,000, were paid for out of an appropriation by Congress.

GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON. Greenough's statue of Washington, representing him in a Roman toga, is situated in the park at the east front of the Capitol. It cost \$44,000, appropriated by Congress. In front of the City Hall, at the head of Fourand-a-half the factor forths with it be markle status. street, fgeing south, is the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was erected in 1866 by Congress and cost \$15,000. Treasury Department.

Treasury Department, on Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania, avenue, is a three-stary building of discrean Ionic architecture, with basement and sub-basement, 408 feet in length and 264 feet in whith. It is open daily, except Sanday, from 9 a.2m. to 2 p. m.

State, War and Navy. The State Department building, which in-cludes also the War and Navy Depart-ments, is situated west of the White ments, is situated west of the White House and is open to the public daily from 4a.0 a. m. to 2:00 p. m., except-ing on Thursdays, when only members of the Diplomatic Corps are admitted, and Saturdays, when, during the sea-sion, Members of Congress only are thus privileged.

The Interior Department. building, better known from the pur-pose for which it was originally erected as the Patent Office, including also the Indian Office and General Land Office. Hes between Seventh and Eighth and F and G streets morthwest, and is open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a.m. to

3 p. m. The General Postoffice. The General Postoffice, standing directly opposite the Patent Office, between E. and F. streets, is open to the public delly from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. The building is of Corinthian architecture, and its erection wash coun in 1839.

The Army Medical Museum as Anny Medical Museum, originally a church and subsequently known as Ford's Theatre and made memorable by the assassinguiou of President Lin-coln, is situated on Tenth street, be-tween E and F streets, and is occupied by the Sarugon-General. It is a place of great libitoric interest and open every discovert Sunday (ron 9 a every day except Sanday from 9 a.m. to 3 p. m. The house directly opposite, No. 516 Tenth street, is where Mr. Lincoln was taken after howas shot and where he died the next morning.

The Navy Yard.

The Navy Yard.

The Navy Yard is situated on the Amerostia at the terminas of Eighth street south-cast, and is reached by the cars of the Washington & Georgetown Railway; also by the herdies. It is open every day except Sunday from 7 a. in. to sunset. Near the Navy Yard gate, on the cast side of Eighth street southeast, and between 6 and 1 streets, are the Washing Barracks, own during the Marine Barracks, open duri

The Smithsonian Institution.

the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, objects of great falerest to all strangers, are situated in the Smithsonian grounds which occupy 521 nores, extending from Seventh to Fwelth streets, and from B street with to B street with the B street with the Smithsonian grounds proper, on which the buildings are located, counse of 50 acres set apart in the southwest corner of the main reservation. They are open daily from bin, in, to 4 p. 30. The Smithsonian Institution.

Washington Barracks,

Washington Barraeks,

at U. S. Barraeks, formerly the U. S.

Atsenal, open from sunsise to sunset,
occupy a level tract of land isordering
on the Potomac, twelve feet above
high water, at the extreme southern
point of the city. It is accessible by
the Seventhand Ninth street cars. The
grounds are beautifully ladd out, and entered through massive gates swung on
heavy gams. The gorrison consists of
foot and dying batteries, which deil
every morning. An open air concert every morning. An open-air concert is given by the Third Artillery land on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week, from 539 to 630 p. m. Dress parade every even-ing at seven o clock. The magazines are on the Aracostia. Guard mount every morning.

Government Printing Office. e Government Printing Office and Blad ery is stimated on the suithwest corne of H and North Capital streets, in may be reached most conveniently in the cars of the Columbia Street Rallway, It is open to visitors from a semi-text p. m. and the entrunce is on North Capital street.

Corcerna Art Gallery. Cometenies.

shalf much columbia. Street hanway from the columbia Street hanway Mount Office Complexy is on the fine of the Columbia burness. half a rule much of the costern formings of the Columbia hallway, transferred Complexy has at the transmiss of his Columbia y less at the transmiss of his Columbia was a supersylvent.

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Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the class Carley Commany for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. At the time he began taking swift's specific be wise in a barrial condition, I regard his cuts almost minimized condition, I regard his one almost minimized condition. I regard his true almost minimized condition. From the Chesselviley Co., Athanta Division, Atlanta Ch., April 18, 1885.

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